Years of Wrangling Over

Breaking of Power Deadlock B.C.'s Best News This Year

Cheaper Rates Possible For Industry and Homes

By HARRY YOUNG
Colonist Business Editor

Probably the most encouraging thing that has happened to British Columbia this year is the report that the Joint International Committee has agreed on basic principles in regard to the hydro development of the Columbia River.

The Columbia River is this province's best hope that there will ever be electric power for industry and the home on something approaching the rates existing in the neighboring states of Washington, Idaho and Oregon.

For many years development of this river on the Canadian side has been bogged down by national differences over downstream benefits and land flooding.

With a Canadian power potential of about 5,000,000 horse power, and with an indeterminate assist from power generated by the Bonneville Power Authority, the Columbia, under public ownership, might assist greatly in lowering the average cost of electricity throughout the province.

On these grounds it has a higher desirability than the Peace River which because of private ownership would have to face higher cost financing, and is subject to taxation to which public power is not.

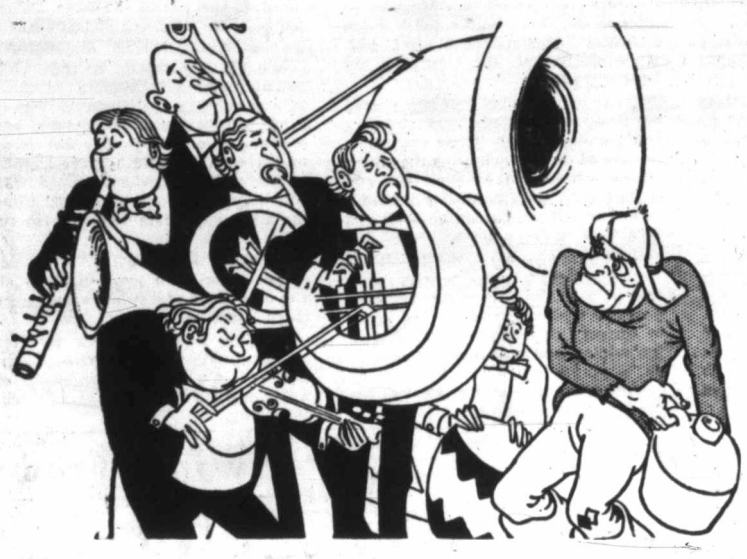
At the same time there can be little doubt that the move towards the development of the Peace has influenced the thinking of U.S. members of the Joint International Committee. The Peace has been very much a pistol to their heads, which if ignored, might slow up for many years any Canadian action on the Columbia.

This would be just as serious a matter for the power-hungry Northwest States as it would be for British Columbia.

The next few months may be extremely important. In a recent signed article (Colonist Dec. 19, 1958) Premier Bennett said "we all look forward to the development of the Columbia, which will be done by the British Columbia Power Commission."

This statement took on added importance when later Mr. Bennett appointed a world-renowned diplomat in Hugh L. Keenleyside to be chairman of the commission.

The the B.C. government is ready to go, is indicated by Mines Minister Kenneth Kiernan's Vancouver announcement last week that the B.C. government intended to back its Power Commission up to $500,000,000 over the next few years.



...never in the history of Newfoundland has a live concert been given.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Canada Council

Artists Get to Work And People Enjoy It

By ALLAN KENT

To anyone in much of Canada it must seem incredible — but it's true.

Never in the history of Newfoundland had a live concert ever been given by a full symphony orchestra, large or small, until February of last year.

Not even in the proud and civilized city of St. John's — once the capital of an independent Dominion — had such a live performance ever been seen and heard.

But a year ago, sponsored by the Canada Council, the Halifax Symphony Orchestra undertook a tour of the Island province and gave 14 concerts altogether, four of them especially for schoolchildren.

The cost to the Canada Council? Only $5,500.

Travelling expenses were enormously reduced by "free flips"—a flight to Newfoundland by the RCAF and a flight back to Halifax by the U.S. Air Force, in return for concerts given at various air stations.

It's hard to tell who got more benefit from the tour — the Newfoundland listeners whose response was rewarding beyond expectations, or the Halifax musicians, given wider experience and new stature by the tour.

It doesn't really matter which group got the greater benefit. The fact that both benefited gives a double justification to the Canada Council grant.

This double purpose is at the heart of the Canada Council concept — for its charter requires it to "foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, AND the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences."

The Newfoundland tour of the Halifax Symphony was perhaps the most gratifying of all council-sponsored tours in the council's first year of operation—bringing enjoyment to the musically-isolated islanders, giving encouragement to one of the nation's smaller symphonies.

But, it was not, in point of fact, one of the council's major undertakings.

Now They Can Travel Far

Much larger in money and scope, for instance, has been the council's assistance to the National Ballet Guild of Toronto — which in two years has received $185,000.

But this large sum was not to cover the deficits which traditionally plague ballet all the world. It was earmarked as assistance for various specific undertakings which otherwise would have been beyond the guild's resources — extended tours not only Canada but of the United States and Mexico.

For it is a designated function of the Canada Council "to arrange for representation and interpretation of Canadian arts in other countries" — in other words, the cultural projection of Canada abroad.

The list of organizations that have benefitted by council grants over its two years of operation is far too numerous to be given.

But in summary it can be reported that more than 130 organizations have received council grants.

Some of the larger beneficiaries:

Opera Festival Association of Toronto, $89,700.

Toronto Symphony Orchestra, $51,000.

Vancouver Symphony, $41,000.

Montreal Symphony, $51,000.

Royal Winnipeg Ballet, $52,600.

Theatre du Noveau Monde, Montreal, $69,000.

Stratford Festival, $114,000.

Montreal Festivals, $50,000.

Vancouver Festival, $100,000.

Altogether, organizations in the field of music have received about $650,000, much of it aimed at stimulating symphony tours and summer orchestra concerts.

Theatre and ballet have received almost $500,000, and another $100,000 has gone to stimulate production and interest in the realm of the visual arts.

Architecture awards have totalled $24,000, and a sum of $190,000 has gone to various arts councils and publications.

Each award, however, was made for a specific purpose—"to extend activities" or to undertake a tour far beyond the organization's own resources.

Public Support Grows Greater

It has been strict council policy that its support be given only to extend or supplement present activities. And to its immense gratification, the council has found that its assistance has resulted everywhere in not less but greater local support.

But in helping the group endeavors to such an extent, the council has not been unmindful of the individual artist.

Dozens of accomplished painters, sculptors, writers, and other creative artists and dozens of likely younger prospects in these fields have been recipients of council assistance.

Such grants have gone to 30 individuals—such as Tom Patterson of Stratford festival, to help him organize a West Indian festival of the arts; to prima ballerina Lois Smith of Toronto for a visit to England; to Dr. Helen Creighton of Dartmouth, N.S., for transcription of Maritime folk songs now in danger of being lost forever.

In its first year of operation, the Canada Council admittedly turned much of its attention to the performing arts. The means of stimulating them were relatively easy to see.

But it did not forget it had obligations, too, in the realm of the creative arts. And in its second year the council's arts supervisor, Peter Dwyer, was able to concentrate more upon assistance to them.

The creative artist needs more than an opportunity for advanced training and the stimulation of a change of environment. He needs also a chance to bring the work he creates before the public.

And in recognition of this fact, the council last fall announced a quite exciting new program aimed at filling the need.

It set aside a considerable sum of money for the commissioning and presentation of new Canadian works of drama, music, sculpture, painting and literature.

Major Galleries Include Victoria

Six major art galleries (Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria and Calgary) will use Canada Council grants to commission new works of sculpture designed especially for their own buildings or courtyards.

The galleries have also been offered "purchase awards"—matching grants up to $1,000—to enable them to buy works of their own choice from their annual exhibitions of Canadian painting.

In music, the nation's leading symphonies and philharmonic orchestras have been given "commissioning grants" with which to commission a piece of music by a Canadian composer, to be performed before the end of this year.

Similar commissioning grants — at $5,000 apiece — have been given to La Comedie Canadienne in Montreal and The Crest Theatre in Toronto to commission an original Canadian play and to perform it.

And in literature the council has set aside $30,000 to assist in the publication of works by poets, essayists, critics and (French only) novelists.

Out of all the multiplicity of grants the council has made to organizations, a consistent pattern has been established that the council doesn't ordinarily initiate projects of its own, but rather will "help local organizations to help themselves."

The council can't offer help to any group that asks for it, just because the group is a worthy one.

"Obviously, we have not enough money to help them all," the council says.

And therefore it announces its policy, in general, will be:

1. To provide assistance for performance abroad only to artists and organizations whose standards compare well with the best in other countries, and

2. To give substantial assistance to two or three leading organizations in the country having world standards, to enable them to reach more people and to stimulate improvement in standard of performance and appreciation.

Five Charged

No Fighting —Magistrate

MAGISTRATE OSTLER
. . . rowdyism out

Magistrate William Ostler said in police court yesterday that fisticuffs and rowdyism will not be permitted on streets in Greater Victoria.

He was commenting on an outbreak of assaults, fist fighting and obstructing of police officers Friday night which resulted in five men appearing in police court.

Larry Montgomery, 635 Cornwall, pleaded not guilty to a charge of assaulting Const. Brian Ferguson and was remanded to Tuesday for trial.

John Hudson, 635 Cornwall, and Anson Knight, 1157 Princess, both pleaded not guilty to a joint charge of obstructing Const. John Burdyny and were remanded to Tuesday.

Magistrate Ostler said there was a further charge of assaulting Const. Burdyny pending against Montgomery.

Police said charges against the three men arose from an incident in which the occupants of a car were reported to be throwing bottles on the street at Fort and Douglas.

Laurence Jacobs, 18, of Keating, was fined $25 after pleading guilty to a charge of causing a disturbance by fighting on the street at Yates and Douglas early yesterday.

Const. Walter Acreman said Jacobs fought with a 17-year-old who faces a fighting charge in juvenile court.

John Robert Ewen pleaded not guilty to assaulting arena manager Joseph Dukowski and was remanded to Monday for trial.

Bail was set at $500 for Ewen, Hudson and Knight, and Montgomery was remanded in custody.

Does Canada Want Moby Dick?

Atomic Cargo Sub 'Matter of Time'

MONTREAL (CP)—British industrialist E. B. N. Mitchell, 43, is in Canada to find support for an atomic cargo submarine that could travel under Arctic ice to northern ports.

"I'm here to find out what the reaction is," Mr. Mitchell says.

"We're quite certain it's only a matter of time until atomic-powered submarines are in operation as cargo carriers. We want to see if Canada is interested."

Mr. Mitchell, a director of a family engineering firm in London, England, said he has had talks here with mining, oil and shipping officials. He is due tomorrow in Ottawa to meet federal trade and national defence officials before continuing to Toronto and then Detroit.

The atomic sub—already called Moby Dick—is planned as a 600-foot, 50,000-ton whale-shaped craft. Cost of construction is estimated at $56,000,000. A model, eight feet long, has been tested during the last two years off the Isle of Wight in the English Channel, and Canadian naval officers have watched the tests.

Mr. Mitchell's engineering group manufactures nuclear power plants and marine unloading equipment.

"If someone in Canada wants to build it, we can install the power plant and the unloading equipment," he says.

Cmdr. Ted Woodward, a British sub expert, is accompanying him on the North American trip. Cmdr. Woodward visited Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island to investigate possibilities of submarine cargo handling and is to visit Churchill, Man., later this month on a similar mission.

Cold Up North

Ore Harder To Ship Than Find

MONTREAL (CP) — Canada's far north may be rich in minerals but mining experts are only too aware of the difficulties of getting them to market, W. W. Weber, vice-president of North Rankin Nickel Mines Ltd., told last week's annual convention of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

The mine is 320 miles north of Churchill, Man., and Mr. Weber said recorded temperatures range to 65 degrees below zero.

All water used in mining operations has to be heated all year round.

Concentrates produced by the mine have to be stored through the winter until ships can get in to take them to Churchill.

"November production may not be shipped until next October," Mr. Weber said, and possibly would not be paid for until seven months after that.

Could Be Better—or Worse

Dow Jones Average Trebles in 12 Years

By HARRY YOUNG

During the past 12 years, the Dow Jones industrial average on the New York Stock Exchange has nearly trebled.

In 1946 its high point was 212.50; in 1958 it was 583.65 (since then it has risen to over 624).

This is quite remarkable capital appreciation for 30 stocks which are the conservative blue chips of the United States, but the Vance Sanders Company of Boston points out that even among these stocks the performance has been far from even.

While anyone who held a portfolio equivalent to the Dow Jones 30 Industrials would have trebled his money, he could in the period have done a great deal better, and also a great deal worse, by picking individual stocks.

ENORMOUS GAINS

For instance, Goodyear Tire and Rubber, which has been the star of the group, has grown over 12 times since 1946 at 1,211 per cent. United States Steel is second, up 726 per cent, and International Paper is third, up 651 per cent.

At the other end of the line is Chrysler Corporation, which has done worse than any other stock in the average. The investor who put $1,000 in Chrysler in 1946 would have only $983 now. The remaining 29 stocks would all have given some capital appreciation, but most of them quite insufficient to cover the increase in the cost of living.

If you were to look outside the stocks that form the average, there would be many which showed far greater profits and far greater losses. For instance if International Business Machines had been on the Dow Jones average—as it nearly was at one time—the index would have been nearer to 1,500 than 600.

To those who fancy themselves as market analysts, keep a careful watch on market movements, and who are also perhaps blessed with the important intangible of "good luck," then personal selection is probably the best way.

HERE'S THE YARDSTICK

The yardstick might be this. If you are able to beat the averages you are doing all right. If you don't then maybe you should let others do the thinking for you.

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